

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

NUMBER 294.

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY

HULT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAFAYETTE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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do 2 weeks, 1 dollar
do 1 month, 2 dollars
do 3 months, 5 dollars
do 6 months, 10 dollars
do 1 year, 18 dollars

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The Jessup Grain Drill!

Improved and Made by

R. J. RICHARDSON.

THE attention which the Richardson Drill gave in 1862 has induced me to

Make Double the Number for 1863.

Adapted to the Peculiarities of this Soil,

which is very difficult to till.

More than three hundred of these drills were used in this vicinity last spring, and it is universally conceded that the Richardson Drill is

PERFECTLY ACCURATE

in the quantity of Seed Sown per Acre, and that it is easily adjusted to any quantity desired. It is also conceded that the Richardson Drill is

Highest Draft and the Easiest for the Team

of any Drill yet introduced.

The Drill of 1863 are readily changeable from double to single track. The points are longer, sharper and heavier than those of 1862, which render them better adapted to the hard and crumbly soil of this section.

Notwithstanding this

Large Advance on Material

we have concluded to offer our drills at the

SAME PRICE

as in 1862, which is as follows: 9 tooth, \$70; 10 tooth, \$75; 11 tooth, \$80; 12 tooth, \$85; 13 tooth, \$90.

Those who do know the value of the Richardson Drill it is needless to say anything. Of those who do not know them, we would ask an examination, and refer to any one who has used them. Our price are now

READY FOR EXHIBITION.

They are made at the well known

Rock River Iron Works

of Harris, Guild, Angel & Tyler. The character of their work is well known. I would like everybody to examine these drills.

To those wishing to purchase drills, I would say that I guarantee their

Working to the Entire Satisfaction

of the purchaser, or No Sale.

The Corn Planter Attachment

to the Richardson Drill will plant corn

In Hills Accurately

and at any distance apart, from two to five feet, and two or three rows at once.

Mr. W. H. Reed, of La Prairie, used one of the Richardson Drills Two Years.

Plant Over 50 Acres of Corn

and 100 acres of wheat. He planted three rows of corn in 1862, and in 1863 he planted four rows.

Those who wish to know the value of the Richardson Drill, let them see the planter, and to see the drill, call at the

Hardware Store of

J. H. JOHNSON.

Another Large Invoice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

JUST received at the Janesville Literary Emporium, corner State and Second streets, Janesville, Wis.

Call at the Store of

J. H. JOHNSON.

RICE, CAUL & RICE

and see the best assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers, a large invoice of Skirts and any other of the following styles to Ladies at the lowest price:

BRADLEY'S INIMITABLE CLASPED.

DO WITH TIE.

SHELTON & OSBORN'S GORE TRAIL KID

DO BRIDAL TABBED.

DO QUAKER.

DO QUAKER.

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Invented in 1845, Improved in 1862.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE

SEWING

MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

BROTHER OF ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

and from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to which all others pay a tribute.

This is the oldest machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time and fully perfected in January 1863. Particularly adapted to family use, in stitching and mending purposes, neat and strong work, and saving time and labor, it is the most reliable of all sewing machines, and is the only one that is warranted not to get out of order with proper care.

Don't miss a sewing machine until after you have examined this one.

Impaired Sewing Machine.

and have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabric, or the coarsest woolen, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper care.

Don't miss a sewing machine until after you have examined this one.

Best Machine in the World.

W. A. REYNOLDS, AGENT

for Janesville and Rock County, at the Rock County Shoe Store, next door to the Rock County Bank.

The Rochester

BOOT & SHOE STORE!

W. A. REYNOLDS.

No. 4, Jackson & Smith's Block,

Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines.

Celebrated Noiseless

MAKING BOTH TIE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch.

Price \$40 and Upwards.

First Premium in Illinois, Ohio & Michigan.

PREMIUMS purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO. can have their choice of machine making either stitch, and change if they desire to. The only company who offer such inducements.

They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

\$40 FORTY \$40

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of large size, rapid, quiet, and superior for all purposes. It will make either the straight needle lock stitch, or the straight needle lock stitch, and change if they desire to. The only company who offer such inducements.

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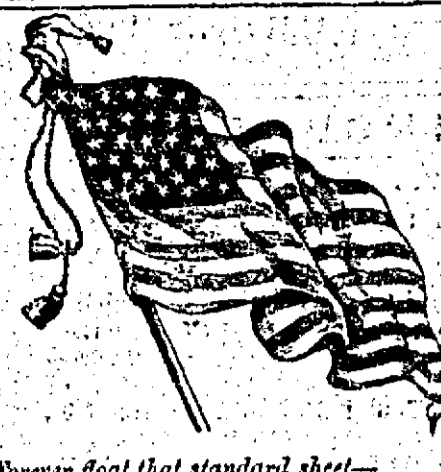
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Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Candidate for Chief Justice.

The republican members of the Senate and Assembly held a caucus Thursday evening with a view to take some action in relation to the nomination of Chief Justice.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability, wisdom and impartiality, as a judge, of Hon. Luther S. Dixon; that in the discharge of the high and responsible duties of chief justice of the supreme court, we believe he has been governed only by an earnest and conscientious desire to administer justice under the constitution and the laws, and that we have entire faith in his loyalty and unswerving patriotism.

Resolved, That we do not approve of conducting judicial elections upon partisan issues.

Resolved, That this caucus adjourn until holding for a candidate for chief justice.

The conspirators have gone too far.

The copperhead conspirators of the North have evidently become aware of the fact that they have gone too far in their experiments upon the loyalty of the northern people. The indignant rebukes and denunciations they are receiving from the brave and true men in the army, and the unmistakable manifestations of popular sentiment at home, have convinced them that they have gone as far as safety will permit, and much further than prudence would dictate.

But there is a sudden lull in the storm of invectives and epithets with which they have assailed the government and the supporters of an earnest war upon the rebels. The roaring lion is now the gentle dove; they have never been in favor of anything but a vigorous prosecution of the war on the rebels, and "peace" propositions and armistice resolutions are indignantly spurned until the rebels themselves ask for peace and lay down their arms. Of course, there is no sincerity in this sudden change of tone, and quite as sudden assumption of loyal bearing. Perhaps the insults and kicks they have received from the haughty aristocrats and rebels of the south before whom they have basely prostrated themselves; has had something to do with this sudden effort to resume a position of decency and manhood; we are willing to believe, for the sake of human nature, that there is yet left an overloaded and smouldering feeling of shame, if not of self-respect; but the real cause of the change now so apparent is to be looked for in the fear of the political consequences at home. John Van Buren took the instrument, and his imitators are taking up the strain.

The Monitor, in this city, is a notable illustration of the change we have noted. As venomous as the rankest of its class, weekly filling its columns with selections from the most reasonable sources, and adding its own smirking voice to the bolder and more vigorous enunciations of its leaders, its last issue pipes as mildly as a jester's song at the feet of his mistress. It was in favor of the war, and he is an enemy to the country who asserts that there is anything but a united sentiment at the North to sustain the government. It has no fault-finding about the new conscription act; it refrains from denouncing Col. Gilbert for breaking up the self-named "democratic" convention in Kentucky; its usual oratorical preaching about the constitution and the sacredness of democratic principles is omitted; its lurid and oft-repeated platitudes about the "abolitionists," and holy horror of "the niggers" over-running the North, are for once dispensed with; its diatribes about "republican taxation" and New England swindling are hushed; in fact, it says nothing. It is as quiet as a hampered lamb. And yet there is no real change of sentiment or disposition to do evil. Like any blustering poltroon, it is weak-kneed and cowardly when there is real danger ahead, and sneaks away when its masters bids it be silent. But let the pending elections go safely by, and let the danger of political injury be passed, and we shall then hear the conscription act denounced, Col. Gilbert charged with military usurpation, the old style of selections and editorials in opposition to the war will be resumed, and the Monitor will be the copper-headed reptile it ever was.

Address.—T. W. Brown will address the republican club at this city next Friday evening. The place will be announced hereafter.

Early Navigation.—Advises from the straits of Mackinac, via Green Bay, in Chicago, state that there is no ice in the straits. This being so, lake navigation from there to Buffalo will open in a very few days.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

A Complete Synopsis of its Provisions as it Passed Congress.

The bill provides for a bureau in the treasury department under the title of the controller of the currency, nominated by the secretary of the treasury and appointed by the president, with a salary of \$5,000 a year, and a deputy controller, also nominated by the secretary and appointed by the president, with a salary of \$3,000 a year. The controller is to provide seals, forms, etc., for the banks, and to receive from them the names of their directors, and to issue certificates to the banks, which shall be not less than \$50,000 (and in cities of over 10,000 population not less than \$100,000); names, residence and number of shares of stockholders, and time of beginning business; this certificate to be legally acknowledged by the controller, and to be paid in full at the time of the beginning of business, and the remaining capital at 10 per cent, every two months until paid up. If any one fails to pay, his stock to be sold at auction, after three weeks advertising. If not bid in so as to cover assessments and costs, it is forfeited to the association. When the controller is satisfied that these conditions are complied with, he shall give the association a certificate authorizing them to commence business, which fact shall be advertised for sixty days. All these associations are authorized to do business in the usual form, and to receive deposits, and to make loans, and to receive from the government the same as may be deemed expedient. They may hold real estate necessary for their business, such as may be conveyed for debt, and such as they may purchase under their mortgages, but no other. Preliminary to commencing they deliver to the United States treasurer, interest bearing bonds to the government to the specified amount, and receive currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned, equal to 90 per cent of the current value of the bonds deposited, but not exceeding the par value, and at any time shall the notes exceed the capital stock paid in. The entire amount shall not exceed \$500,000,000—\$150,000,000 to associations in states and territories according to representative population; the other \$350,000,000 to be distributed with regard to existing bank capital and business. The amount allotted to Wisconsin for congressional representation is \$730,000 and on bank capital, \$1,085,000.

The notes are to be from \$5 to \$10,000, and express on their face that they are secured, and bear the signatures and seal of the treasury department, and the signatures of the President and Cashier of the association. The secretary is to devise the form and embellishment, and have custody of the dies and manufacture. In lieu of all taxes on circulation under this act, or bonds deposited, each association shall pay semi-annually 1 per cent, upon the notes received, returns to be made on the 1st July and 1st January, and in default 2 per cent of the capital, to be recovered for the treasury. When duly issued, these notes shall be received at par in payment of taxes, excises, public land, and all other dues to the United States (except duties on imports), and for all legal and other purposes, and shall be a legal tender in payment of all public debt, and no association shall issue any other circulating notes. Provisions made for the careful record of transactions with banking associations, access to their books, &c.; full quarterly reports are to be made to the controller, much the same as our usual bank reports, and abstracts thereof are to be published in one newspaper in Washington, and one in New York, and a separate report in the place where the bank is, at the bank's expense, to Boston, New York, New Orleans, and Baltimore. Circulation of the notes, and monthly publications are to be made. If any bank fail to redeem its notes, the holder may protest them, before a notary, whereupon the bank may be suspended by the controller under forms prescribed, their securities forfeited to the United States, and enough canceled to redeem the notes refused. In case of suspension the securities to be sold at auction in New York after thirty days notice. The controller may, to promote the public interest, sell such stock at private sale, but for not less than the current market value. Provision is made for appointing receiver and other legal forms, in case of default. When bonds pledged for security shall be in New York for four weeks at a rate less than value when pledged, and the depreciation is not made good by the bank, the payment of interest on such bonds shall be suspended and retained to make good the deficiency. Should the bonds rise again the accruing interest shall be paid to the bank.

The controller shall receive worn out and mutilated notes and return new ones to an equal amount, the old ones to be destroyed. It is provided that no note shall be re-issued until this act is withdrawn, punishable by fine to double the amount issued, and fifteen years imprisonment. The stockholders in associations shall not be liable of principal debtors or sureties to an amount greater than three-fifths of the capital stock paid in. The shares shall be \$100 each; no stockholder can sell or transfer while he is liable for any debt of the association, nor receive any dividend, interest, or profit while such liability continues. The same security, both in kind and amount, shall be required of all stockholders of other persons. No bank shall purchase or hold its own stock or the stock of any other company, unless in case of forfeiture or to prevent loss upon debts. Every such bank shall be managed by five to nine directors, each to be a citizen, and resident in the state one year, and own at least 1 per cent of the capital stock up to \$200,000, 1-2 per cent if over that. Every bank shall always have on hand in lawful money at least 25 per cent of its outstanding notes and deposits. They shall not hypothecate notes to procure money, or to be paid in on their own capital stock, or used in other banking operations. No bank shall permit dividends or loans to stockholders for more than six months, if losses at any time exceed profits on hand, no dividend shall be made, and no dividend shall even be made greater than the net profits on hand, deducting losses and bad debts. Semi-annual dividends may be declared as the directors judge expedient.

The banks may take, in advance, discount on notes, bills of exchange, &c., at the current established rates by the laws of the several states; taking higher interest forfeits the debt. There are elaborate regulations regarding the business of exchange, which are too intricate to copy in this synopsis. Several provisions are made for the punishment of banks, and their officers &c. The secretary may use these offices as depositories of public moneys except for customs. Legal proceedings under the act are to be directed by the solicitor of the treasury. Provision is made against mutilation and counterfeiting notes. And, lastly, the controller of the currency is to make a full report annually to Congress of the condition of each of these banks and associations.

Fresh shad, the first of the season, was to be served up at dinner at the Tremont, yesterday.

LY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Official Union Passenger Depot.

LY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special to Chicago, Evening Journal.—The Continental arrived this morning from Lake Providence, which place she left on the 23d inst. From her pilot I learn some particulars of matters there. The canal into the lake is almost completed. The cut is made directly through the town of Lake Providence. There is an old levee on the river bank in front, and a new levee one hundred yards further back and in rear of town, and commencing at the lake. The canal is completed through the new levee and nearly to the old one. The canal is 150 feet wide and dug down to within one foot of the level of the lake. From the river to the lake, a distance of a quarter of a mile, there is 14 feet fall, and the river is rising.

One great advantage of this cut-off will be to take off the surplus water from the river, and prevent an overflow of the camps below.

Bodies of federal troops have gone down to the bayou to clear out drift wood, and cut away trees, also to take possession of the Mason Hill, seven miles from the lake.

The pilot, who is an old river man, says there is no doubt about this Lake Providence route.

He says boats are going in and out of river.

Camp near Vicksburg, February 10, via Cairo, February 26.

After a week or two of steady rain, the sky has again cleared up. The water had already covered a good part of our camping ground, so that the rain has ceased not a moment too soon.

Yesterday we had quite a spirited engagement between one of our mortars and the enemy's batteries.

About noon the mortar was, by command of the admiral, towed down to the position within easy range of Vicksburg, and directed across the point from their principal batteries. She commenced firing; most of the shells being directed at the rebel steamer Vicksburg, which was hit two or three times, but the extent of the damage is not known.

The rebels replied from two batteries, throwing shot and shell into the water around our mortar, but causing no injury.

It is understood that a couple of our boats will remain constantly at that point to annoy the rebels, by dropping, every fifteen minutes, some shells among them.

Reports from all of our operations around here are very favorable.

The canal by way of Lake Providence is regarded as a certainty, and it is thought, will be finished in ten days.

Through rebel sources it would appear that the ram Queen of the West has been successful in destroying a large number of Confederate steamers, thus cutting off their only means of river supply.

The turret ram clod Ironsides is understood to be above Port Hudson, and to have destroyed a steamer which was lying under the guns of that place.

Sifting matters may be expected here within two weeks.

Camp near Vicksburg, February 10, via Cairo, February 26.

Nothing has yet been heard of the ram Queen of the West, which started several nights ago for Red river. About a dozen rebel vessels were known to be up that stream, and her mission, if successful, will be one of the greatest importance.

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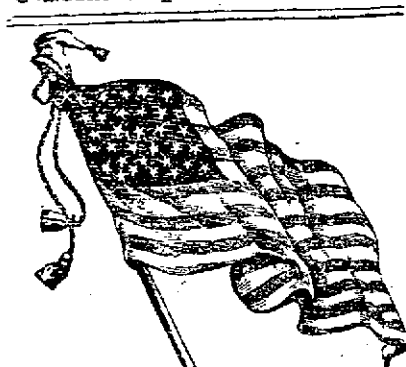
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 28, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Candidate for Chief Justice.

The republican members of the Senate and Assembly held a caucus Thursday evening with a view to take some action in justice. A motion was made to prohibit an informal ballot in order to ascertain the choice of those present. As a substitute for this action, the following resolutions were offered, and after some discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability, uprightness and impartiality, as a judge, of Hon. Luther S. Dixon; that in the discharge of the high and responsible duties of chief justice of the supreme court, we believe he has been governed only by an earnest and conscientious desire to administer justice under the constitution and the laws, and that we have entire faith in his loyalty and unswerving patriotism.

Resolved, That we do not approve of conducting judicial elections upon partisan issues.

Resolved, That this caucus adjourn without balloting for a candidate for chief justice.

The conspirators have gone too far.

The copperhead conspirators of the North have evidently become aware of the fact that they have gone too far in their experiments upon the loyalty of the northern people. The indignat rebukes and denunciations they are receiving from the brave and true men in the army, and the unmistakable manifestations of popular sentiment at home, have convinced them that they have gone as far as safety will permit, and much further than prudence would dictate. For months past, the "un-constitutional acts of the government," "arbitrary arrests," "niggerism," "abolitionism," "white man's rights," and kindred topics have been the only subjects upon which they have employed their pens or their tongues.

But there is a sudden lull in the storm of invectives and epithets with which they have assailed the government and the supporters of an earnest war upon the rebels. The roaring lion is now the gentle dove; they have never been in favor of anything but a vigorous prosecution of the war on the rebels, and "peace" propositions and armistice resolutions are indignantly spurned until the rebels themselves ask for peace and lay down their arms. Of course, there is no sincerity in this sudden change of tone, and quite as sudden assumption of loyal bearing. Perhaps the insults and kicks they have received from the haughty aristocrats and rebels of the south before whom they have basely prostrated themselves, has had something to do with this sudden effort to resume a position of decency and manhood; we are willing to believe, for the sake of human nature, that there is yet left an overloaded and smouldering feeling of shame, if not of self-respect; but the real cause of the change now so apparent is to be looked for in the fear of the political consequences at home. John Van Buren keyed the instrument, and his imitators are taking up the strain.

The Monitor, in this city, is a notable illustration of the change we have noted. As venomous as the rankest of its class, weekly filling its columns with selections from the most reasonable sources, and adding its own sipping voice to the bolder and more vigorous enunciations of its leaders, its last issue pipes as mildly as a lover sighing at the feet of his mistress. It always was in favor of the war, and he is an enemy to the country who asserts that there is anything but a united sentiment at the North to sustain the government. It has no fault-finding about the new conscription act; it refrains from denouncing Col. Gilbert for breaking up the self-named "democratic" convention in Kentucky; its usual oracular preaching about the constitution and the sacredness of democratic principles is omitted; its turgid and oft-repeated platitudes about the "abolitionists," and holy horror of the "niggers" over-running the North, are for once dispensed with; its diatribes about "republican taxation" and New England swindling are hushed; in fact, it says nothing. It is as quiet as a hampered lamb. And yet there is no real change of sentiment or disposition to do evil. Like any blustering poltroon, it is weaker-kneed and cowardly when there is real danger ahead, and sneaks away when its masters bids it be silent. But let the pending elections go safely by, and let the danger of political injury be passed, and we shall then hear the conscription act denounced, Col. Gilbert charged with military usurpation, the old style of selections and editorials in opposition to the war will be resumed, and the Monitor will be the copperhead reptile it ever was.

Address.—T. W. Brown will address the republican club at this city next Friday evening. The place will be announced hereafter.

EARLY NAVIGATION.—Advisers from the straits of Mackinac, via Green Bay, in Chicago, state that there is no ice in the straits. This being so, lake navigation from there to Buffalo will open in a very few days.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

A Complete Synopsis of its Provisions as it Passed Congress.

The bill provides for a bureau in the treasury department under the title of the controller of the currency, nominated by the president and senate; salary \$5,000; to hold office for five years; to have deputy clerks, etc., none of whom shall be interested in any banking under the act.

The controller is to provide seals, forms etc. Associations for banking may be formed by any number of persons, not less than five, who shall make certificates specifying the name of their association, its location, amount of capital, which shall be not less than \$50,000 (and in cities of over 10,000 population not less than \$100,000); names, residence and number of shares of stockholders, and time of beginning business; this certificate to be legally acknowledged. Thirty per cent. of capital stock to be paid in at commencing, and the remaining capital 10 per cent. every two months until paid up. If any one fails to pay, his stock to be sold at auction, after three weeks advertising. If not bid in so as to cover assessments and costs, it is forfeited to the association. When the controller is satisfied that these conditions are complied with, he shall give the association a certificate authorizing them to commence business, which shall be advertised for sixty days. All these associations are authorized to do business in the usual form, sue and be sued, and to perform all the ordinary functions of banks. Capital stock may be increased at will, and may be deemed expedient. They may hold real estate necessary for their business, such as may be mortgaged as security for loans, such as may be conveyed for debts, and such as they may purchase under their mortgages, but no other. Preliminary to commencing they deliver to the United States treasurer, interest bearing bonds to the government to the specified amount, and receive currency circulating notes, equal blank, registered and countersigned, of 10 to 50 per cent. of the current value of the bonds deposited, but not exceeding the par value, and at no time shall the notes exceed the capital stock paid in. The entire amount shall not exceed \$300,000,000—\$150,000,000 to associations in states and territories according to representative population; the other \$150,000,000 to be distributed with regard to existing bank capital and business. The amount allotted to Wisconsin for congressional representation is \$730,000 and on bank capital, \$1,085,000.

The notes are to be from \$5 to \$1,000, and express on their face that they are secured, and bear the signatures and seal of the treasury department; also the signatures of the President and Cashier of the association. The secretary is to devise the form and imbursement, and have custody of the dies and manufacture. In lieu of all taxes on circulation under this act, or bonds deposited, each association shall pay semi-annually 1 per cent. upon the notes received, returns to be made on the 1st July and 1st January, and in default 2 per cent. of the capital, to be recovered for the year. When daily issued at par in payment of taxes, except public land, and all other dues to the United States (except dues on imports), also for all salaries and other debts owing by the United States, except interest on public debt, and no association shall issue any other circulating notes. Provisions made for the careful record of transactions with banking associations, access to their books, &c.; full quarterly reports are to be made to the controller, much the same as our usual bank reports, and abstracts of them to be published in one newspaper in each city, and one in New York, and a separate report in the place where the bank is, at the bank's expense. In Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, monthly publications are to be made. If any bank fail to redeem its notes, the holder may protest them before a notary, whereupon the bank may be suspended by the controller under forms prescribed, their securities forfeited to the United States, and enough canceled to redeem the notes. In case of suspension of the securities to be sold at auction 30 days after thirty days notice. The controller may, to promote the public interest, sell such stock at private sale, but for not less than the current market value. Provision is made for appointing receiver and other legal forms, in case of default. When bonds pledged for security shall be in New York for four weeks at a rate less than value when pledged, and the depreciation is not made good by the bank, the payment of interest on such bonds shall be suspended and returned to make good the deficiency. Should the bonds rise again the accruing interest shall be paid to the bank.

The controller shall receive worn out and mutilated notes and return new ones to an equal amount, the old ones to be destroyed. The issuing of any other notes than those furnished under this act is misdemeanor, punishable by fine to double the amount issued, and fifteen years imprisonment. The stockholders in associations shall not be liable of principal debtors or guarantors to an amount greater than five-fifths of the capital stock paid in. The shares shall be \$100 each; no stockholder can sell or transfer while he is liable for any debt of the association, nor receive any dividend, interest, or profit while such liability continues. The same security, both in kind and amount, shall be required of shareholders as of other persons. No bank shall purchase or hold its own stock or the stock of any other company, unless in case of forfeiture or to prevent loss on account of delinquency. Every such bank shall be managed by five to nine persons, each to be a citizen, and to elect one in the state one year, and own at least 1 per cent. of the capital stock up to \$200,000, 1-2 per cent if over that. Every bank shall always have on hand in lawful money at least 25 per cent. of its outstanding notes and deposits. They shall not hypothecate notes to procure money to be paid in on their own capital stock, or used in other banking operations. No bank shall permit dividends or loans to stockholders for more than six months, if losses at any time exceed profits on hand, no dividend shall be made, and no dividend shall ever be made greater than the net profits on hand, deducting losses and bad debts. Semi annual dividends may be declared as the directors judge expedient.

The banks may take, in advance, discount on notes, bills of exchange, &c., at the current established rates by the laws of the several states; taking higher interest forfeits the debt. There are elaborate regulations regarding the business of exchange, which are too intricate to copy in this synopsis. Several penalties are provided for misconduct on the part of banks, their officers, &c. The secretary may use these banks as depositories of public moneys except for customs. Legal proceedings under the act are to be directed by the controller, and the Provision is made for the removal and counterfeiting notes. And, lastly, the controller of the currency is to make a full report annually to Congress of the condition of each of these banks and associations.

Fresh shad, the first of the season, was to be served up at dinner at the Tremont, yesterday.

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Government has nothing from the Queen of the West, either from rebel or our own sources.

The President re-nominated to the senate to day some of the generals in the list returned to him by the senate, a few days since, in order that he might make selections to come within the limit of the present law. Rosecrans, Hooker, Angur, Schofield, Schenck, Eubank, McCreary, Mead, Palmer, Blunt, Sheridan, Stoneman, Sedgwick, Couch and Foster, compose all the major generals sent back to-day. Wilcox, Corcoran, Shipley, Blair, Weitzel, George, Cook, Colegrain, Charles, Gilbert and a number of extra brigadiers already in the service, comprise the list of brigadier generals sent back.

Gen. McDowell was to day ordered to Cairo to serve as President of the court martial or court of inquiry ordered to assemble there for the trial of the officers accused of improperly speculating in cotton.

The senate to-day ordered the house amendments to the conscription bill to be printed, and it will to-morrow be called up for passage.

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LY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office: Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special to Chicago Evening Journal. The Continental arrived this morning from Lake Providence, which place she left on the 23d inst. From her pilot I learn some particulars of matters there.

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One great advantage of this cut-off will be to take off the surplus water from the river, and prevent an overflow of the camps below.

Bodies of federal troops have gone down to the bayou to clear out drift wood and cut away trees, also to take possession of the Mason Hills, seven miles from the lake.

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He says boats are going in and out of river.

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, February 19, 1863. Via Cairo, February 26.

After a week or two of steady rain, the sky has again cleared up. The water had already covered a good part of our camping ground, so that the rain has ceased not a moment too soon.

Yesterday we had quite a spirited engagement between one of our mortars and the enemy's batteries.

About noon the mortar was, by command of the admiral, towed down to the position within easy range of Vicksburg, and directly across the point from their principal batteries. She commenced firing; most of the shells being directed at the rebel gunners in Vicksburg, which were two or three times, but the extent of the damage is unknown. The rebels replied from two batteries, throwing shot and shell into the water around our mortar, but causing no injury.

It is understood that a couple of our boats will remain constantly at that point to annoy the rebels, by dropping, every fifteen minutes, some shells among them.

Reports from all of our operations around here are very favorable.

The canal by way of Lake Providence is regarded as a certainty, and, it is thought, will be finished in ten days.

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[illegible]

thereof as shall be necessary to make the amount by virtue of said judgment—dated December 1862.

Witness My Hand, this 4th day of July 1863.

OLIVERT COURT, CLERK COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

James H. McGowan, Sheriff and A. A. Smith, Esq. Justices of the Peace for the first judges of T. Tracy, administrator of the estate of A. S. Wood, deceased, Elizabeth E. Wood, L. Wood, Emily J. Wood, Alvin S. Wood, Kate J. George J. Bellows and George Lately.

In pursuance, and by virtue of a Judgment of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, made on the tenth day of December, A. D. 1862, in said case, the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, do hereby sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court room in the city of Jeneville, in said County,

THE 100 DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1863,

at two o'clock P. M. of that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the city of Jeneville, in said County, and State of Missouri.

and known as lot number two (2) block number 31 (3), in Blockport, in said city of Jamaica, N. Y.

KNOWLEDGE AND JACQUES, J. H. J. 14002.

Third Party's Notice.

IN CHANCERY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

J. D. Condit, plaintiff, Jeremiah McQuinn, defendant.

DAY VIRGIL, two several executions, returnable on the 1st day of March, 1927, in and to the said court, bearing date on the 31st day of May, 1927, each in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, for the sum of \$100.00, with costs, and goodly chattels, lands and tenements of said defendant, to be directed to the said plaintiff, his heirs and assigns, and until sale by public auction, to the high sheriff of the said county of Rock.

ON THE 14th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1927, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the door of the Post office, in the city of Jamaica, N. Y., the within said plaintiff, Jeremiah McQuinn, and the within said defendant, Jeremiah McQuinn, appeared and on the 3d of April, 1927, or at any time thereafter in and to the said court, to be directed to the said plaintiff, his heirs and assigns, and until sale by public auction, to the high sheriff of the said county of Rock, and in and to the said court, to be directed to the said plaintiff, his heirs and assigns, and until sale by public auction, to the high sheriff of the said county of Rock, and in and to the said court, to be directed to the said plaintiff, his heirs and assigns, and until sale by public auction, to the high sheriff of the said county of Rock.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

CHICUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
Richard H. Plummer vs. Edward L. Dimond
others.

On the purchase and by virtue of a Judgment
decreed and also rendered in the above case in favor
of the defendant, the said Richard H. Plummer, the
plaintiff against the defendant, I shall offer and
sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all
the real estate, situate, in front of the Rock County
Court House in the city of Janesville, to-wit:

TRIM 24th DAY OF APRIL, 1863,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the fol-
low described real estate, to-wit: all that tract
of land, more particularly described in the above
case, and which is situated in the city of Janesville,
and distinguished as the north half of lot one
and seventy-three in South, Bland & Son's
addition to the corner of the city of Janesville,
containing one acre and one-half of land, more
or much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the
judgment and the extent of said sale. Dated the
24th, 1863. H. G. JENNER, Rk. Co. Clerk.
GEO. PETER & BROTHER, Auctioneers.

CHICUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
George W. Mudgett, Plaintiff vs. Edward L. Dimond,
Defendant.

...dath, his wife, and Thomas Tuttle.
 N pureance and by virtue of a Judgment
 of said Court rendered in said Court, in the
 said cause, on the 24th day of December, 1863,
 in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant
 and all public notice, to the highest in
 the County of Rock county, in the City of
 City, Rock county, Wis., on

The 21st Day of MARCH, 1863,
 to effect A M of that day, the following debt
 mortgaged premises, to wit: all the tracts of
 land situate and being in the City of Madison,
 in the County of Rock and State of Wisconsin,
 of and between, to-wit:—In three (3) parts,
 to-wit:—In the first part, twenty six (26)
 acres, situate in the Village of Madison, in the
 County of Rock, State of Wisconsin, and
 survey of the same.—Dated December 21st, 1863.
 R. J. M. LUTHERAN.
 (Glas. O. WILKINS, Sheriff of Rock county,
 Plaintiff's Attorney. 6531)

Instructions for Field Artists
 For sale. O. J. DEAR

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

judgment of the
above entitled ar-
D 1862, L H N
for such purpose
to the highest
tral Bank, in the

H NEXT,
following described
Laureville, in Rock
known and distil-
lard's subdivision
addition to James
Milwaukee street
in d-p-h, accord-
ing to, or so much
the amount due
December 10th.

STOCK, Reference.
delld3m
COUNTY.
herd and A A Jack
mour of the estate
h E Wood, Lydia A
Wood, Kate L Blain,
terly.
judgment of fore-
the above action, on
562, in said court, I
highest bidder, at the
s, in said country, on
L, A D 1863,
tain piece or parcel
in the city of Janes-
state of Wisconsin.

MEMBER, N.E. DIST.
jaldánu

COUNTY.
ROCK COUNTY.

ations issued on the
the 2d day of April,
Hill and against the
said defendant,
I have levied upon
his best bidder
MAY 16, 1893,

at day, at the front
of Nat. v. J. in said
county, which I sold
on the 3d day of
ter and to the fol-
a certain plot or
village, county of Rock
as follows:-
cometh line of Present
line of Court West
ly & Stacey & Ad-
lucene add north line
feet, thence north-

and addition, thence
east street twenty-two
Holly Neate, thence
said land so - s - d to
ing.--Dated December
M. PUTNAM,
Shiff of Rock county.

JOHNSTOWN, 88."

and demise, now and
A Pickett, a justice of
at his office in said
ery, A D 1863, at one
nt will be rendered
ld to pay the debt.—
D 1863.
INGHAM, Plaintiff.
ROCK COUNTY.
hen O Spaulding and
a judgment of fore-
he above entitled no-
1863, in said court, I-
lly appointed by said
a public auction, to
cor of the Rock Coun-
in said county, on

BIL NEAT,
of highest estate, Situate
described as a part of
you of the said D. Smith
being, by used which is
center of due a of Rock
of deeds, on page 228,
as described is bound
the east boundary of
said Spaulding, on the
and forty rods west of
the side by the south
and on the north

Five rods north of said
acres — Dated Janu-
A. LAWRENCE,
Referee.

the judgment of fore-
men above entitled ac-
cused, 1863, in favor of the
plaintiff the above named
land sold at public auc-
tion at the Myers House,
Newcastle, in said coun-
ty, APRIL, 1863,
on that day, the follow-

of land situate, lying
more and Bradford
in Wisconsin, and known
as follows, to wit:
the quarter where the
the nearest quarter of sec
the creek in township two
the creek running north to
between the said Lucius
owned at the date of
the claim, and along the
of the east and west
cent-six, there east

and then owned by Clark
y chains to land owned
y chains, thence south
ence westerly along the
ace of h. ginning, con-
en acres (311) of land
in a small lot hereto-
ict for school purposes
thwestward quarter of sec-
o two north, of range
ive acres in the north
(28) in said township
fourteen east, and de-

of the east half of the
thence south 83° west
to a stake, thence north
occu links, thence north
rods, thence south 73°
to the place of be-
ar; thereof as may be
due on said judgment
be sold separately with-
ties interested.—Dated
H. T. PKEMBAR,
of Rock County, Wis.

ROCK COUNTY.
William S Murray, George
Henry K Hixson and John
Cannerwer the complaint
against Fairbanks, Horace
Fairbanks, plaintiffs, which
is one of the circuit court
cases, in said coun-
ty, of which a copy
served upon you, and

DICKERSON & HAWES,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

1863, in favor of the
I shall offer for sale
the highest bidder, on
the Rock County ~~State~~,
county. on
APRIL 1863,
of that day, the follow-
ing: all that tract, lot
a city of Janesville, in
Wisconsin, and known
half of lot one hundred
Haley & Stone's addition

Scient to satisfy said
aid sale — Dated Janu-
C JENES, Referee.
s Attys Jan 28/88

the following described
all these tracts or parcels
the city of Beloit, county,
and known and describ-
three (3) and the south
t. twenty-six (26), in the
t. according to Hopkin's
corner 27th. 1802.
M. PUTNAM,

field Artillery!
O. J. DEARBORN